

Helping sweet cherries survive the long haul

October 23 2014

A new study says that cherry producers need to understand new intricacies of the production-harvest-marketing continuum in order to successfully move sweet cherries from growers to end consumers. For example, the Canadian sweet cherry industry has had to modify logistics strategies—from shorter truck or air shipping to long-distance containerized shipping—to accommodate burgeoning export markets. Keeping cherries fresh and consumer-ready during long ocean crossings challenges producers to find new ways to retain fruit quality for weeks. Peter M.A. Toivonen, of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, says that cooling of sweet cherries is an important practice to ensure delivery of good quality at the market place.

"All [sweet cherry](#) packing lines use hydrocooling to reduce fruit temperature before packing, which is compatible with the required speed and throughput of a typical packing line," Toivonen explained. "Many packers in British Columbia have relied on either two- or single-stage hydrocooling to provide the sole cooling for sweet cherries." While the practice of relying on hydrocooling alone is successful when cherries are transported via air freight, Toivonen said the practice may not be suitable for longer shipping via ocean container. He explained that sweet cherries respire after packing, generating heat of respiration, and the packed fruit can then accumulate significant heat over time in long-term transport or storage.

Toivonen conducted experiments at packing houses throughout British Columbia's sweet cherry region to determine the core temperatures of

cherries after they were cooled and packed. The study used temperatures from the low, middle, and high end of industry standards to test the significance of temperature differences on quality of 'Sweetheart' cherries from hydrocooled packed boxes in a simulated long-term container shipping experiment. Results of the experiments were published in *HortTechnology*.

Toivonen's analyses showed that the core temperature of commercially hydrocooled fruit in palletized boxes was above the recommended temperature for sweet cherries. "Holding the cherries in a cold room, even when it was set at below 0° C, could not further lower the core temperatures of the sweet cherries in inner cartons of palletized boxes and, in another case, not even reduce the core temperature of sweet cherries in the exterior cartons of the pallet," he said. The data showed that, in practice, the best consistently achievable core temperature for sweet cherry core was around 3° C, and that core temperatures could also be in the range of 5° C or more in some situations.

The experiments revealed that temperature management of sweet cherries for long-term containerized shipment requires attention to very small differences in temperatures. "A deviance of temperature as little as a few degrees Celsius can result in dramatically different outcomes for the most important quality indicators of sweet cherry," Toivonen said. "Sweet cherries must be cooled after packing to bring their [temperature](#) down to a value that will ensure the best quality at distant markets when shipped by container." The author said that cooling sweet cherries after packing can best be accomplished by forced-air cooling of palletized boxes.

More information: The complete study and abstract are available on the ASHS *HortTechnology* electronic journal web site: [horttech.ashspublications.org/ ... nt/24/4/457.abstract](http://horttech.ashspublications.org/...nt/24/4/457.abstract)

Provided by American Society for Horticultural Science

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